"AT LAST!" ORIES EVERYBODY I FRONT OF THE BULLETING.

"Thank God! It's Over and It's Begun". Scrape of Talk That You Can Hear Among the Multitude—When a Soldier Comes Along Me Finds Himself in the Hands of His Priends.

Not for many years have the American poo ple been face to face with actual war. Threatanings there have been; mutterings of a thunder cloud that never discharged Its lightnings, though in one or two cases our lightning rods were out for them. But the actuality of ,battle, with its ominous accessories, the United States have not known since the civil war. None but those who have arrived at or passed the period of middle age remember that conflict with the serisusness of experience. To more than half of the people war is an unknown quantity, and the ings inspired by it are, with them, a test If the rest of the nation is like its greatest city, the sentiment with which it meets the enemy is expressed, with practical unanimity, in two

"At last!" This is what one heard yesterday everywher where men were gathered together. It meant that after the long strain of delay men know where they stand, and the army and navy can go forward with the certainty that the country is behind them. Men cheered and shook each other by the hand and said:

"Thank God! It's over and it's begun.".'
Around the bulletin boards there was natu rally the greatest gathering of the populace, the greatest interest, and the liveliest interchange of opinion. Whenever one of these made its frequent announcements the crowd choked the ways and details of police had their hands full keeping anything like a passage for those who wished to drag themselves through. Everybody seemed glad that war had come and cheered the more militant of the bulletins, but

In each gathering it was the younger mer who saw victory gleaming two weeks ahead, were going to win, was their attitude, but not right away and not without loss. As for the women, they strove with what courage they pos is to watch and wait, but one could pick out almost with certainty from the crowds the mothers with sons to lose and the wives with hus-

loyalty was mingled with various emotions,

In one of the crowded spots of Park row s SUN reporter heard one of those general conversations that were springing up everywhere between all sorts of people.

"Well, it's come," said a big man in a silk hat, as the "first shot" bulletin went up. "It's come, and I'm glad of it, though I do stand to lose money.' "Yes, it's come, and I'm going to be in it."

but in a young fellow who had forgotten to take the pencil from behind his ear in his haste to get to the news. "Are ye now?" said another young fellow

who were overalls and puffed at a pipe. "Thir I'm wid ye, av I can get a gun." "God grant you both come back!" This was

from an elderly woman in widow's weeds. "Spain isn't worth a drop of one good man's "Why, say, lady," observed a thick-set,

sleek fellow with a large diamond in his flat soarf and another one for a stud. "They won't be ene-two-seven, them Spaniards. Seel'It'll be as safe as a seat in the grand stand. Not one-two-seven with our boys. See?"

"Ah, we'll give 'em a t'ump on de jore," said a blue-shirted youth with upturned coat collar, which brushed against a very prominent "jore" of his own. "One good t'ump an' they're dead "Not so easily, my son," suggested a tall,

gray-bearded man, turning around. "Lick them we will, but those of us who have been to the front before know that war is no joke, and that, once begun, it ends when Providence pleases I've seen it," and he toughed the tricolor ribbon of the Loyal Legion in his buttonhole. "Give you ten to one we lick 'em in four

months," said the wearer of the diamonds. "And I'd be forward helping you win the bet, responded the veteran, with a smile, "No, I den't bet against my own side.' "War is a terrible thing; a dreadful thing,"

came in a mild voice from inside a meek, turndown collar and a black choker. every-"Say." interrupted the youth with the "jore, in tones of concentrated disgust, "you wudn't

go in a t'ousand years. Now, wud jer!" "A thousand years!" repeated the mild voice placidly. "Oh, no. certainly not. You see, I've offered my services and hope to go next

Would you like to supply my pulpit while I'm gone! covered the confusion of the victim of this retort courteous, and the conversation turned to a discussion of our naval strength. About the middle of the afternoon two regulars of artillery came down from upper Park Row

They were surrounded on all sides, and volleys of questions and exhortations were fired at "Hey. Bill, why ain't you South!" "Going to Cuba, old pall"

"Give 'em h-ll when you get there." "If you ain't enough there's plenty of us to back you up."
"Go in and do 'em!"

"Give us your paw there for good luck." Their arms were almost wrenched from their sockets, and they declined enough invitations to drink to have dried up a brewery. Only by a wide detour to Broadway did they succeed in getting away scathless. One bulletin board there was, which need be designated only as the appurtenance to an anti-American evening paper and which evoked no little enthusiasm from the passersby, expressed in such terms of siry parsiflage as "Yah!" "Sneak!" "Traitor!" 'Outlander!" and similar observations. And this in spite of the fact that it was putting out

war news, as one man suggested, with a view

Washington street in Brooklyn was so blocked that the trolley cars had to pass the bulletins at a snail's pace. Here on a hydrant perched an who was kindly retailing news from the beards to another urchin in a disadvantageous ion in the gutter, wherefrom he could hardis see the roofs of the buildings in front over the ds of those who blocked his vision. From time to time the fortunate squatter on the hydrant would shout his information in piercir nes, a performance; that greatly impressed the elderly gentleman whose shoulder he oc sionally clutched as an aid to equilibrium.

"Say, ain't they begun yet, Micky!" the voice on the gutter would cry.
"Nah: I'll tell yer when," the other youngster

Very commendable exhibition of patriotcommented the gentleman. "You seem to be quite a patriotic enthusiast, my son."

This was too much for the little fellow, who resumed his peering at the bulletins. Present-"They begun, Timmy."

out for service outside the State, a total of 810 "I can't see it! I can't see it!" mourned be accepted but those who are willing to volun-Timmy, jumping up and down until he was seized by a citizen upon whose feet he had city on public and private buildings. Sumner

We're winnin'i" shouted Micky. Company, uniformed rank Knights of Pythias "Hooray!" piped the other.

'No; it's even up! Wait a minute. No: they're doin' us. We're a lot o' stiffs."
"Young man," said the elderly support stern-"where do you gather from that bulletin

board that Spain had the advantage of usf" "Spain!" gaped Micky. "I didn't say nothin about Spain. Dats de baseball score. "And do you watch baseball when your country is at war!"

"Ah, rats! said Timmy contemptuously; "what's do use of gettin' rattled over dat! Dey're too easy. I'm lookin' fer excitement in

Whiting Manufacturing Company Will Give

Leave of Absence to Guardsmen. The Whiting Manufacturing Company of this city has a number of guardsmen in its employ. A leave of absence and salary is assured to any of the employees who may be ordered into the Movernment service.

CONTRARAND OF WAR. Coofficial Statement by the

follows:

war, It is classified;

"1. Absolute contraband,

"3. Goods not contraband.

Every such case depends on its own facts.

musical instruments, household wares

many that are purely mercantile in character.

less transported beyond the territorial waters

and jurisdiction of a neutral State, nor unless

destined for an enemy port or for enemy use

belligerent ships are permitted to police in

search of enemy ships and contraband of war.
"No final and exhaustive definition of contra

band articles can be given. They are changing

with the progress of inventions. Some articles

were formerly contraband which now are not

"Each belligerent Government is competent

to determine what it will treat as contraband.

Its prescription of contraband articles is conclu-

sive. If such prescriptions should be made in

outrageous disregard of international law or

of treaty rights, neutral states affected would

"Neither belligerent can treat goods as con

traband in violation of his treaty stipulations

with a neutral power as regards the subjects of

that power. Any one desiring to ship goods to

a foreign port in neutral vessels would profita-

bly consult any existing treaties between Spain

"The belligerent right of capture as against

a neutral exists only either in case of contra-

band of war or of enemy goods aboard, or of a

violation of an effective blockade, and in other

analogous cases where the conduct of the neutral

justifies the belligerent in treating his property

as enemy property. If Spain adheres to the prin-

ciple, 'free ships, free goods,' as this Govern-

ment proposes to do, only contraband goods are

NO SUTLERS IN ARMY OF INVASION.

The Government Will Supply Needed Article

Not Included to the Rations.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-Sutlers are to be

prohibited in the campaign of the army in Cuba

and while the troops are encamped in the South.

Secretary Alger has ordered that arrange-

ments be made to transport with the army

rations and in the manifests of the quartermas

ter and commissary departments. The heads

of both these departments have been charged

with the duty of purchasing a sufficient stock

of what they believe would be in demand by

the soldiers of both armies and to arrange for

sales so that no profit would be made by the

Government. Smoking tobacco, cigars and

chewing tobacco, tollet articles such as men

may require in the field, and such things to eat

as would appeal to a man on a strict army diet

are to be bought and sold by the Government

for weeks will be part of the stocks. These

and a limited supply will be allowed each man

wishing to purchase. In this way the men may

be able to procure things that are not included

always in supplies for the army and at a rea

sonable rate. It is not proposed by the army authorities that any one shall profit in this war

by extorting exorbitant charges from soldiers

for supplies that can be purchased abundantly

LOYAL BALTIMORE WOMEN.

Regiment Thirty Years Ago Will Repeat It.

BALTIMORE, April 22 .- Major-Gen. L. Allison

Wilmer has been placed in command of the

entire naval and land forces of Maryland. Gov.

Lowndes issued a proclamation to-day directing

him when it becomes necessary to assist or co-

perate with the United States Government.

The Fifth Regiment is to be presented with a

epresenting the most exclusive social circles.

oney include Mrs. John Gill, Chairman; Mrs.

stand of colors by 100 women of Baltimore

The committee of ladies in charge of raising the

Irvine Keyser, Mrs. E. Sinclair Beall, Mrs. C.

Ridgely Goodwin, Mrs. Stricker Jenkins, Mrs.

W. H. Grim, Mrs. Miles White, Mrs. Isaac E

Thirty years ago a stand of colors was pre

eighteen Baltimore women, three of whom, Mra

the present committee, Out of the original

ented to the regiment through the efforts of

enkins, Mrs. Beall and Mrs. Goodwin, are on

eighteen only three have died. The present fund

was raised mainly in \$5 subscriptions, and en-

tirely among women residing in Baltimore with

New York, who was a contributor to the first

the exception of one woman, now residing in

flag fund. A year ago the regiment had to march in New York with furled flags

owing to the dilapidated condition of

its colors. Upon learning of this the committee

at once raised the money for new colors, and

only awaited a suitable occasion to make the

gift. May 10, which will be the thirty-first an-

niversary of the organization of the regiment.

was selected as a proper time. If the regiment

is not called out, the presentation will take

If the men should be in camp near the city

the presentation will be made there. In the

event of the regiment being sent out of the

State the flags will be presented informally.

The flags will be of the bandsomest kind, and on

the State flag will be embroidered in colors a

WAR FOOTING IN CONNECTICUT.

Order That the Full Strength of the Regiments

He Recruited.

Havens of New London arrived here this morn-

ing, with the intention of staying here for a long

time. Soon after his arrival he held a confer-

ence with Gov. Cooke, and this afternoon an

order was issued placing all regiments of the

State on a war footing in point of numbers.

The order calls for the increase of all companies

from 68 to 84 men, which will give the First

Regiment, which is most likely to be ordered

mon. The order also says that no recruits will

eer for service under the Federal Government.

Flags are beginning to be displayed about the

numbering seventy men, have given notice that

they are ready to volunteer in a body, and the

Hibernian rifles will also probably volunteer. A

company of cavalry is being raised in Man

Canadian Expert Will Watch the War.

TORONTO, April 22.-Capt. Les of the Royal

Military College at Kingston has received in-

structions from the British Government to leave

for Washington on Saturday and proceed to

Cuba with the United States troops. The Eng-

lish militia authorities are desirous of being

nformed of the manouvres of the United States

artillerymen and have selected Capt. Lee to

Mining the Potomac at Mount Verson.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 22,-The work of

ining the Potomac, near Mount Vernon, was

finished this evening, and there has been some

firing in the direction of Fort Washington.

ook after the information.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22. - Adjt.-Gen.

fac simile of the Maryland coat of arms.

place on that date at the Park.

Emerson, and Mrs. Clinton L. Riggs.

ome of Those Who Gave Colors to the Pifth

and at reasonable rates.

few articles and supplies not included in the

and the Government of that port.

subject to capture in such ships."

and the converse is true.

probably interpose.

"No article of merchandise is contraband un

entially warlike character.

"In determining, according to the law of na-

tions, whether merchandise is contraband of

DR. CASTILLO'S FIRMS AS TO INVAD-Washington, April 22.—Judge William L. Penfield, the Solicitor of the State Department, to Mas Mad Charge of the Transm to-day prepared an unofficial statement in re-Men and Arms Hence for the Patricts and He Knews the Conditions of That Service gard to contraband of war. No official declaration of this Government on the subject has been issued, but probably will be later on, as that is Well-Pavors Sending Dynamite Guns, Too. "How will the United States troops be rethe usual course. Judge Penfield's statement seived in Cubat" said Dr. Joaquin Demetrius

sparkled as he answered the question: They will be welcomed with open arms by "2. Occasional or conditional contraband. the Cuban people, you may be sure. More than ninety-five out of every hundred are heart and "The first class includes all goods of an e soul in favor of the Cuban republic. The Amercan people are our best friends. We know "The second class includes provisions, naval and trust them. The inspiration of freedo stores, coal, horses, certain kinds of machinery, and enlightenment makes the whole liberty ertain forms of steel, iron, &c., which are sub

asked him by a reporter. The doctor's eyes

loving world kin." Dr. Castillo, who is second in authority in the servient to warlike use and which are destined for the use of the enemy. They are contraband Cuban Junta in this city, told how the United States troops in the army of invasion would or not, according to occasions and conditions as to their character, shipment, and destined use, probably land at several points. At Matanzas, one objective point, east of Havana, there are two very old forts. The San Severino, built "The third class includes articles not suited 150 years ago, is a stone fortification armed to warlike use, such as church service and mostly with old guns. Recently, ho waver, sen goods, and other such like articles, and including new modern guns from the Spanish foundry of Hontoria were mounted there. On the east side of the harbor entrance the Little Morillo is level with the water at high tide, and is not formidable. The only fortified perts in Cubs. are Havana and Matanzas. Although the bar for an enemy ship upon the high seas, which bor of Matangas is fine and the Governmen wagon roads leading thence to Havana are in good condition the doctor thinks that, as the guns on the forts are manned and as there are upward of 50,000 persons in the city, our troops might have some difficulty in effecting

His idea is that the commanding officer of the United States Army would do better to select some port to the west of Havana at which to land troops. Mariel is a port about thirty miles west of Havana, and the doctor considers it a strategic point in offensive operations. While the harbor is ample, the depth of water is only about twenty feet at the entrance. The United States hydrographic chart gives three and half fathoms at the bar. But the consideration of great importance is the fact of the existence of an excellent Government wagon road running thence to the capital. The road is from forty to fifty feet wide and is macadamized. Marie has no fortifications and is about as near to Key West as Havana is. From Mariel the march over this first-class road is all the way through a dry, beautiful country. At Artemisis eighteen miles south of Mariel, a railroad leads

Cabanas, fifteen miles west of Mariel, and Bahla Honda, fifteen miles still further west, are safe harbors, wholly unfortified, but the water is not quite deep enough for the biggest ships. British charts give seven fathoms at Bahla Honda bar and three and three quarters at Cabanas. Both of these ports have good roads leading into the main Government road to Havana, safe for the heaviest field artillery and

wagon trains. "First of all," said Dr. Castillo, "the Ameri can Army should take at least 50,000 rifles and a large quantity of fixed ammunition for dis tribution among the Cubans. As a war meas ure this is of the very highest importance. The Cubans do not wish to stand around idly and see the United States soldiers do all of the fighting to free the Island. Liberty is so precious that every man in Cuba wants to have a hand in its establishment. It would be a grave mistake not to carry over a big supply of arms for the native population. Gen. Gemez in forms us that he can easily muster in at least 50,000 more infantry, provided he has the guns. All Cubans know how to shoot, and while uniforms add picturesqueness to the army and are useful besides, still our people are perfectly willing to fight for liberty barefooted and in tattered, clothes. The boon of freedom is too precious to be postponed an instant for any mere matter of personal appearance. Lib

erty will be accepted joyously, even in rags. "The Cubans now under arms in the island aggregate about 32,000 men. If the comman er of the invading forces would furnish us with arms to double the army of liberation, all se would have to do would be to look on while we did the rest. And I desire to say right here that while the Spanish soldiers in Cuba do not seem to like fighting, it should be remembered that they have now become mostly acclimated and their numbers are sufficiently great to make them very troublesome to an invading army. They should not be underestimated.

"The American soldiers should take along for wear in Cuba light outer clothing; brown cotton or any other stuff, but the lightweight flanin any case. The wearing of fiannel acts as a proventive of dysentery, which is almost universally prevalent among the newcomers. The feet must be kept dry and warm; heavy shoes and the rubber blanket or coat should alway be considered as necessary.

"The temperature in Cuba ranges from 60 in the morning to 95° at noon. This heat, together with a rainfall every day during the whole summer, renders the climate dangerous in the extreme. Every American soldier should be compelled to take an ounce of whiskey and a five-grain quinine pill before breakfast daily. This will prevent malaria, which, together with dysentery, will incapacitate an army quicker than yellow fever. Thirty grains of quinlne is

According to the doctor's statement, a sure remedy on the island for the dangerous dysentery prevailing there is a 1 per cent solution of tannic acid in a pint ofdukewarm water, administered as an enema.

"The soldiers in Cuba wear straw hats all the year round," said Dr. Castillo. "I care not what the pictures represent, Gomez's men wear head covering made of straw or something similar. Anything heavier will be found too warm for health and comfort. American troops will have no difficulty in marching across the ountry, if necessary. A tramp from 5 to 8 o'clock in the morning, a rest in the shade dur ng the heat of the day, and then an evening march of two or three hours, will be an eas; task and the men, with proper care, will keep

in good condition." The doctor dealt long and eloquently upon the destructiveness of the terrible dynamite guns which have been used against the Spaniards in several engagements. He strongly urges the United States Government to send along at least a hundred of these guns, which, he thinks, would be equal to 10,000 men. These simple-looking but frightful implements of warfare shoot an aerial torpedo which will slay soveral hundreds of the enemy at an explosion and demoralize the Spaniards' ranks. Every Spaniard becomes panic-stricken, he says, when he hears the ominous shrick of the deadly acrial torpedo fired from the dynamita gun.

Hammocks, Dr. Castillo thinks, are quite in dispensable, as it is extremely dangerous for the unacclimated soldiers to sleep on the ground in the rainy season. The doctor is a young man in appearance, a handsome, manly fellow, with pleroing eyes and jet black hair and mustache. He was in the thick of, the fighting with Maced and Gemes for twelve months, and he was also an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy for three years. He participated in the Jeannette relief expedition in the Rogers. He was made an honorary member of the Havana Academy of Sciences for his publications on yellow fever. He is an assistant delegate from the Cuban republic to the United States, under Estrada Palma, and is at present at the headquarters of the Guban Junta in this city. Dr. Castillo has charge of the sending of arms and ammunition to the Cuban Army, and in the prosecution of his duties he has safely landed no less than seven expeditions on the shores of the isl-

and within the past two years. No Spanish Festival This Year.

The Spanish Society of the metropolitan district had made arrangements to hold its annual festival at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, on July 6, but William Texter, the owner of the park, yesterday notified the society that the affair would have to be called off. The festival has been

CUBANS UNDER OUR FEAG.

ARM THE CUBANS, HE SAYS. they'll Me Gind to Fight There, Cayo E PHILADELPHIA, April 22.-Dr. John Guiteras the Cuban leader here, says the Cuban army will be glad to follow the leadership of an Amer loan General.

"The Spanish standing army in Cuba," he

mys, "will be easily defeated in open battle by the forces of the United States. The preponder ance of artillery alone renders the invaders Castillo, repeating the question that had been markedly superior and should in itself be a determining factor in all battles. But if the Spandsh army breaks up into guerrilla commands, then the United States forces would undoubtedly meet with a difficulty that it would take some time to overcome. It must be remembered that the Spaniard is especially effective in this kind of warfars. It was this very guerrilla warfare that defeated the armies of Napoleon in Spain and has made useless the efforts of 200,000 Spaniards in Cuba. breaking up of the Spanish army into guerrilla commands will be completely blocked, however, by the active participation in the war of the resent armed Cuban forces. The Cuban patriota will be more than glad and will consider it duty to co-operate with the American army

> fice its intention of affording them the oppor tunity. "There has been some foolish talk as to the relative rank of the commanders of the American and Cuban armies. In the councils of the Cuban patriots no such question has ever been raised. It has all along been taken for granted that if Gen. Miles or Gen. Brooke or Gen. Merritt came into Cuba at the head of an American force, Gen. Gomer and all the men of the Cuban armies would act under the direction of the American commanding officer."

of occupation as soon as this Government signi

Relative to a possible epidemic of fever among the United States troops sent to Cuba, Dr.

Guiteras says: "The most important measure to be taken to prevent the spread of fellow fever in the invadg army would be general measures affecting the distribution of troops, the manner and place of landing, the location of distributing centres of supplies, and the selection of sites for the establishment of camps. If all these matters are properly attended to, as I am sure they will be, the individual precautions will be of ne value. In fact, there is nothing to prevent yellow fever, except keeping the men out of the fool of infec tion, and this can be done by the general meas ures above mentioned.

"We should all feel gratified in knowing that the hygiculo measures to be taken for the protection of our army will be under the directio of Surgeon-General Sternberg, who, besides his great ability as a student of infectious diseases n general, is also a special student and author-

ity on the subject of yellow fever.
"Outside of the yellow fever in the seaport owns of Cuba, we may consider the climate as salubrious one. Malarial fevers and dysentery are not more prevalent there than they were i this country in the Civil War.

"A very important factor in the protection of our troops lies in the shipping of all our supplies directly from the United States. Havan and other seaport cities in Cuba are really the danger spots of the disease. The interior of the island is free from yellow fever. Havana is always infected, and it will take several years to remove the effects of bad sanitation in that city. Spanish troopers quartered there carry the disease wherever they go."

TO PREVENT YELLOW FEVER. Dr. Doty Hopes to Find a Check for the Army Greatest Foe in Cuba.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, and his corps of bacteriologists are working upon a fluid which, if it meets the hopes of its discoverer, will play an important part hereaf ter in the treatment of yellow faver, and will be of inestimable value to the physicians in the event of the invasion of Cuba. For six months Dr. Doty has been making experiments in an of fort to secure an immunizing fluid. These ex periments, while they have not reached the point where a declaration can be made of their absolute success, may be completed in two or

Dr. Doty secured from Dr. José Sanarelli o Montevideo, Uruguay, some of the bacilius of yellow fever, and with it conducted his experi nents. He proceeded on the theories laid down by Dr. Sanarelli. The subsequent experiment were continued on the theory that this was the germ of the fever, and consequently much de pends upon the correctness of that theory. Ex periments have been made upon guinea pigs and dogs with excellent results. Animals have been inoculated with the prophylactic fluid and subsequently with the bacilli, and have recovered after the period of reaction. Animals inoculated with the bacillus without a previous incoplation with the immunizing fluid died within twenty-four hours, the conditions in all cases

eing precisely similar. Dr. Doty said vesterday that he hoped to have his fluid beyond the experimental stage in a few weeks. Everybody, he said, was now awaiting he decision as to whether the germ discovered by Sanarelli, and which he found in following ut his own experiments, was the real bacillu of the fover. If Dr. Doty's hopes are realized he vill invite the surgeons of the National Guard to be present at an explanation of its practical value. If it meets the hopes of its discoverer is will be prepared for use against the plague and can be readily sent to Cuba for the troops.

SHIPLOAD OF FOOD FOR CUBANS. The State of Texas, with 1,000 Tens of Sur

Fiying the Red Cross flag, the steamship State of Texas will sail from Atlantic Basin, Brook lyn, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, carrying 1,000 tons of relief supplies for the starving Cubans. That large amount will not begin to exhaust the supply on hand, and negotiations were opened yesterday for another steamship to sail within the next three weeks. The cargo of the State of Texas is nearly all aboard, and it is valuable enough to demand a United States warship convoy, which will be furnished at Key West, the first stop. On board are 350 tons of cornmeal, 25 tons of lard, 30 tons of rice, and the rest in meats, groceries, clothing, and medical stores, One part of the cargo is that brought to this city from Nebraska, western Iowa, and South Dakota by the Mrs. John M. Thurston memorial train of twenty-two cars. Mrs. Thurston much interested in Cuban relief work, and died while on a trip to that island.

There is one mixed carload of canned porl and beans and canned corned beef. Then there is a carload of canned beefsteak and onlone. novelty in the way of canned goods. The rest consists of bacon, hams, and dried beef. In the grocery line there is a great variety, a natural result of the contribution from every section of the United States. Of clothing there is a large supply for men, women, and children, all select ed with a view to the needs of Cuba's climate There is also a supply of bedding. The physiclans on the Red Cross staff have looked after the supply of medicine and hospital stores, and this department is complete.

Supplies are still coming to the committee from every State in the Union, and Stephen E. Barton is kept busy at his office, 58 William street.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE FLAGS Its Five Employees Who Are in the Nations

Guard to Get Their Pay While Away. Two United States flags, 30 by 20 feet, were hung from the visitors' gallery of the Consolidat ed Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday They extended clear to the boardroom floor. big Union Jack was hung between them directly above the rostrum of the Chairman. The flags were cheered enthusiastically by the brokers It was said by Assistant Secretary Lowis that the flags would remain up until the war was

The Consolidated Exchange directors have de cided to keep the five employees of the Exchange who are in the National Guard on the pay roll while they are away, and to give to them their old places when they return. Similar action regarding its employees was

taken by the Metal Exchange yesterday. The banking house of Ladenburg, Thelmann & Co. will also give full pay to its National Guard em ployees and hold their places open.

CRANE'S PATRIOTIC TALK

ARBAIGNMENT OF CONTRACTOR DEXTER THE OCCASION.

rate Rebukes Policeman Who Arrester Bexter for His City Hall Park Oration When the Contractor is Arraigned Again He Says He Must Get a Permit.

Cheers greeted a speech by Magistrate Crape n the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and the unwonted demonstration brought ne raps of the gavet from the Magistrate. The cause of the speech was the arraignment of John W. ropolitan Life building at 1 Madison avenue Policeman McDonough of the City Hall Park squad charged Dexter with disorderly conduct for making a patriotic speech and refusing to stop when ordered to.

"Does it take a 'pull' to make a patriotic speech nowadays ?" saked the Magistrate.

"He had no permit," said the policeman. What did he say I' continued the Magistrate

"This is what I said," said Dexters There's only one flag in the world for me, Only one flag to make the Cubans free, Only one fing to make the Spaniards flee-The Stars and Stripes are good enough for me.

"Why, Officer," said the Magistrate, "I can's punish a man for speaking such sentiments. "But he did not have a permit," again obected the policeman "No," said the Magistrate, "and neither did

Spain have a permit to blow up the Maine and kill 266 of our gallant sailors. But they did it just the same. Nor did Spain have a permit to starve and murder the poor Cubans. But now that the President and Congress have given a permit for our fleet to sail and stop these proceedings the defendant surely, as a patriot, had a right to rejoice and to shout joy aloud. I glory in what he did. It was a noble thing for him to do. I only wish that I had an American and a Cuban flag, so that I could put one in each of his hands and send him from this court in fly ing colors. I am not saying that you were not justified in making this arrest. You have your duty to do. But it was patriotism purely that was talking in this man. There is no evidence that he had been drinking. I do not want to ensure you, officer, but you must remember that these are stirring times, and when any thing is done through patriotism you must strain a point and not stand to the strict letter of the law. Have some Americanism about you in the future, and be more careful. You could arrest thousands of men around the bulletin boards, but you won't do it. I discharge this

"God bless this Judge," shouted Dexter at the top of his voice. "He is a true American!"

The crowd in the court room cheered. Magistrate Crane smiled as Dexter walked proudly out of court. McDonough hurried after Dexter and met him in the hall. -

"I did not want to arrest you," he said, "but I had to do it. I am as good an American as you are, and I hope that we will lick hell out of the Spaniards and do it quick."

Dexter grabbed his hand and shook it warmly. The crowd in the lobby found this an excuse fo another cheer. Dexter then left the Cours House and went direct to Park row, where h started to make another speech to the crowd around the bulletin boards. "Stop that!" said Policeman O'Leary of the

Oak street station. "The Judge gave me permission," retorted Dexter

"You'll guit or I'll run you in." was O'Leary's aswer, and when Dexter refused to stop speak ing O'Leary made good the threat.

"Mr. Dexter," said the Magistrate when Dex ter was arraigned before him for the second time, "while I sympathise with you, you must remember that these policemen are sworn no to allow the laws to be broken, and that the laws say that every person who wishes to make public speeches must get a license from Police Headquarters. Now I want you to obey the law and either quit speaking or get that if "I will either quit or get the license," prom

ised Dexter, and Magistrate Crane again discharged him from custody. Dexter, after his discharge from oustody for

the second time by Magistrate Crane, trans formed the scene of his patriotic oratory further downtown. He took station on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, and soon gathered a crowd by shouting: "We must beat Spain! We mus wipe her off the face of the earth." The crowd cheered and followed him when he crossed th street and took a stand in front of the Stock Exchange.

"I was born in Washington, District of Columbia," he shouted, with a dramatic gesture He was about to continue when a policema took him by the arm and led him around the corner to Exchange place. He was there re leased, however, and, still followed by a crowd. went to Broadway. He made several short speeches at different points, and later, when is front of the Real Estate Exchange on Liberty

Ours is the flag will set Cuba free, There is but one flag for you and ma. It must wave o'er land and sea-"And you are a very hot babee," choruse

SIGNAL STATIONS NEARLY, READY.

The Approach of Hostile Vessels to Be An nounced by Naval Reserve

Work on the signal stations along the south shore of Long Island and on the telegraph and telephone lines to connect the forts and works with New York is progressing toward comple tion. The signal station at Quoque has been completed, and the one for Southampton is un der way. At Montauk Point the apparatus of the lighthouse and the blo siren whistle are both receiving a thorough inspection. A signal station is to be built at Montauk Point, and the ights there and at Shinnecock will be extinguished while hostilities are in progress.

The signal towers are to be manned by the New York naval reserves, and rockets and ights will be used for night signals and block signals for day work. These towers are for the purpose of announcing the approach of hostile ressels toward the coast. It is understood that he members of the life-saving crews are to be armed and drilled and will act as coast guards The stations will not close at the usual time, but will be kept open all summer.

WAR NO RECREATION. And the Recreation Pier Can't Be Used for Drill Ground.

John W. Marshall, who says he is raising egiment to fight Spain, yesterday asked the Dool Board for permission to use the recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street for a ground. The request was denied. President ram said that the law specifically stated that the pier should be used for nothing except "War is certainly no recreation," remarked

Commissioner Meyer as he voted in the negative.

SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES AS COPS. They'll Help the Bluecoats if Too Many Blue ceats Go to War.

Sheriff Dunn gave verbal instructions to his staff yesterday that, pending the war with Spain, in the event of any trouble in this city, his me are to be subject to the orders of the Police De partment. It was stated that, as many men are likely to callst from the police force, it may be necessary to have the force augmented from the sheriff's office. Deputy Mulvaney said yesterday:
"There are some pretty husky men in this office, and if they are called upon they may make the police open their eyes."

Bentist Bavis May do to the War. The Grand Jury dismissed yesterday a techni-

cal charge of larceny brought against Dr. Frank E. Davis, a dentist living at 107 West 104th street. The dismissal was made on the recom nendation of Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger, who informed the Grand Jury that Davis was a private in Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment, and was anxious to go to the front. The Grand Jurers shock hands with Davis and wished him luck. COLLEGE BOYS ENBOLLING.

They paraded the streets amid cheering throngs

of people and finally brought up at the munic

ipal building, where Mayor Hartzell opened re

cruiting papers. There was a rush of stalward young fellows between 18 and 26 to sign, and

they occupied the first half hour. By this time

the building was overcrowded with men of all

lege was at a mass meeting this morning to dis-cuss the war situation. President William

De Witt Hyde presided. A company was organ-

zed, with F. A. Thompson, '98, a West Point

man, as Captain. They will immediately apply to the Adjutant-General for equipments.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.-Gov. Tyler to-day

received a letter from the cadets of the Virginia

Polytechnic Institute, offering the services of

the entire corps, consisting of four companies of

infantry and one light battery, in the event of

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22 .- Besides the

regular Brown University Cadet Battalion,

there were two companies of minute men and

one company of volunteers for permanent ser

vice drilling on Lincoln Field this afternoon

Three-fourths of Brown's 600 students were

manosuvring under the direction of Capt. C. H. Murray, U. S. A. Baseball enthusiasm

has given place to patriotic demonstra

put on his house this morning,

tions. President Andrews had a flagstaff

which floats the Stars and Stripes. United

States and Cuban flags wave from dormitor,

windows, and the students are highly enthus

astic over the report which comes from a lead

ing member of the faculty that Dr. Andrews

will turn out with the Brown minute men

PATRIOTISM AT COLUMNIA.

Her Syntors May Entist New and Still Receiv

Their Degrees,

President Low issued a proplamation to all

Columbia students yesterday concerning their

standing in the university in case of enlistment

He took the stand of Presidents Patten, Dwight,

and Ellot, of Princeton, Vale, and Harvard, an

nouncing that all seniors properly qualified will

receive their degrees, and that all others may

resume upon their return the places they leave

siasm by the students. The proclamation fol-

"Any student who is obliged to abandon his

work at the university in view of membership or enlistment in the National Guard or in the

naval militia should notify the dean of his

school in writing and present a copy of the order

"If he is a candidate for a degree at the com-

ing commencement he will receive the degre

without examination if his academic record has

seen such as to enable the faculty to recom

mend him therefor; if not, he will have the on

portunity to make good his record at some fu-

ture time without disadvantage. If he is not a

member of the graduating classes of the cur-

rent year he will be granted a leave of absence

for such time as his services may be required,

and when able to return to the university he

will be permitted to resume his studies in the

position held when the leave of absence was

The enlistment of Columbia students, in view

of this fact, will doubtless increase to a very

reat extent. The patriotic incident of the day

was the raising of the first flag ever floated from

he big library building. At half past 1 e'clock

Henry, the students' favorite attendant, threw

was finished a crowd of students assembled or

PRINCETON BOYS WILL PIGHT.

Entire Body of Undergraduates Fledges Itself

PRINCETON, April 22 .- One of the most en-

usiastic mass meetings ever held in Princeton

neeting was called to consider the advisability

The hall was decorated with flags, and every

scat was filled. Robert McKelvey, President of

the senior class, presided. It was decided that

committee of eight be appointed, two from

each class, and that this committee meet to

morrow morning to receive the names of the

men in college who desire to enlist and also to

take the proper steps for obtaining recognition

for the company from the War Department. It

"That the entire undergraduate body of Prince

Prof. William Libbey made a short address

offering his services in forming the company

and in drilling it. A. W. Kelly, captain of the football team, said: "I am heartly in favor of

if the company is formed we do not want to

want to go to the front where the fighting is,

and fight to win. And I think that this com

Kelly's speech was heartly cheered. Before

was drawn up, and will be sent to President Mo

"Resolved, That the undergraduate body of

Princeton University express a sentiment of loyalty and patriotism to the President of the

United States, and indorse the policy which he

UNION COLLEGE FOLUNTERES.

Gen. Butterfield Offers to Uniform a Battalle

SCHENEGRADY, April 22 .- The twenty-ninth

lecture in the Butterfield course was delivered

in the college chapel this afternoon by Gen.

lecture Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New York,

the founder of the course, arose and said that

he stood ready to equip a battalion of students

from Union College, to join the volunteers already enrolled by himself and his associates in

New York city. He offered to uniform the bat

talion and to call on Union graduates to as-

sist the students in filling up a Union battalion

The General then asked how many of the stu

In a moment nearly the entire audience was

on its feet, and a mighty "II" arose from 250 throats. Gen. Butterfield said he wished that

Union College might be the first to offer her

students to the Government, and he hoped that

he might be able to persuade Gen. Tremain to

WESLEYAN BOYS REJOICE.

itudents Have a Parade Over the War Naws-

Their Company Drilling.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 22,-Immediately

upon the blowing of the whistles announcing

dents awarmed downtown to secure flags and

fireworks. They soon exhausted the merchante

supply of the latter and flags were at a pre

mium. About 9 o'clock the students began t

asemble on the campus. Headed by their own

fife and drum corps they marobed down College

street to the armory of Company H. Second

arge fair was being held. This they serenaded,

and after marching up and down the street for

some time built a large bonfire in front of the

armory, where effigies of Sagasta and Weyler

Forming in line once more and being

Connecticut Infantry, on Main street, where

the outbreak of hostilities the Wesleyan stu

dents stood ready to enlist.

take command.

Henry E. Tromain. At the conclusion

has adopted with reference to Cuba."

pany ought to be formed as soon as possible.

the meeting adjourned the following resolution

ton pledge itself to volunteer its services to the

President consider such services necessary

of forming a company of Princeton students to

be sent to the front in the war with Spain.

to Volunteer.

took place to-night in Alexander Hall. The

the university grounds.

was also resolved:

Kinley:

calling him into service.

This statement was received with great enthu

they go to war.

lows:

ages between 18 and 45 anxious to enlist. BOSTON, Mass., April 22,-All Bowdein Col-

Students in Various Institutions Math Easton, Pa., April 22.-Two hundred Lafaretts College students, headed by the college band, marched down from the campus to-night and, going to the Grand Army Hall, formed a parade, with veterans and sons of veterans is the lead and hundrads of citizens following

> Some of you tailor-men who are led to try on our suits and overcoats, throw off the first one in disgust because the collar is too high, or too low; because the coat sags in or bulges out; and say you knew you "couldn't be fitted in ready-made."

> My dear sir, did that suit you are now wearing, made by your tailor, fit you the first try-on?

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Just as much importance is attached to the making of suits and overcoats for the boy of three as for his father.

Shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PERT & Co. Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

rear guard they paraded about the city, serenading President Raymond and several of their professors. They then visited Mayor Weeks, who made a short patriotic speech. Thereupen the parade was disbanded. Throughout the march, pistels, rockets and cannon crackers were constantly fired. To-day the Wesleyan Volunteer Company

began drilling on the campus under direction of Lieut Markham of the local militia company. It is composed of seventy-five men, JERSET CITY SHOWS LTS COLORS.

Fings Firing-Recruits Hallsting-Regiment Organizing for War. Flags were flying from public and private

buildings in every part of Jersey City yester-day to show the patriotism of the people. Mayor Hoos set the example by ordering the largest and newest flag owned by the city holsted over the City Hall. "We are fighting for a righteons cause," said

the Mayer, "and I know that the struggle will be a brief one. Spain will soon realize her inability to combat with us, and will yield as gracefully as she can. Our people are bound together in this cause, and, if necessary, will lay aside every eccupation in order to bring about a glerious victory. There is not the slightess loubt of the patriotism of the whole country, New Jerssy will respond nobly if called upon. E. E. Waldecker has placed a cannon deco-

rated with flags on the roof of his house, 56 Reservoir avenue, and on either side of it are pictures of Gen. Fitzbugh Lee and the battlehip Maine. Ten cannon balls stacked up in front of the cannon form a part of the patriotic

out the banner to the breeze from the centre of Zabriskie Post, No. 88, G. A., R., of Jersey the roof over the colonnade in front of the library. At the same time Michael B. Conroy, City, at a meeting on Thursday night adopted a resolution tendering its services to the Governthe first trumpeter of Troop L of the United ment, Another resolution was adopted pro-States Cavalry, blew a salute. When the blast viding that the family of any comrade who goes the steps, and in South Court took off their hate to the war will be provided for by the post. Pa members and much enthusiasm was evoked.

Myron J. Furst, President of the Jersey City and gave three lusty cheers. Flags were also oating from all other buildings and poles en

Board of Trade, in accordance with a resolutien adopted by the board, appointed a committoo yesterday to organise a regiment of infantry. The committee consists of Frank O. Cole, John J. Voorhees and Andrew J. Corcoran. Mr. Cole sent a communication to Acting Governor Voorhees asking for authority to organize the regiment. If the Geverner consents a call will se issued at ence fer volunteers and a recruiting station will be opened. Mr. Cole, the rman of the con civil war. The Board of Trade will pay all the

expenses of raising the regiment, Camps 5 and 48, Patriotic Order Sons of America, have decided to raise and equip a regiment, and they are holding a fair in the Peoples' Palsos, which is connected with Dr. John L. Soudder's Tabernacle, to raise funds, The fair was opened on Thursday night and

The Rev. Dr. Charles Herr, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Belmont avenue, Jersey City, was one of the speakers at the closing Government of the United States, should the session of the Sunday School Institute of Thursday night. The institute is a convention of Sunday school superintendents and teachers under the auspices of the Hudson County Sunday School Association, Mr. Herr spoke of the power of personal influence and referred to orming a company of Princeton students, and the personal magnetism of the late James G

serve as coast guards and stay at home, but we "A better illustration of this, perhaps, is with our present President, behind whom practically every American stands. The man or woman who does not stand behind him in these arduous and trying times has something the matter with his or her heart."

The speaker was interrupted, by a ripple of applause, faint at first, because the meeting was in a church, but quickly swelling into a great volume. The Sunday school superintendent pheered and the teachers clapped their hands, The demonstration was continued for two or three minutes. When Dr. Horr could make himself heard again he said: "People will follow a man who is real, honest, and generous, The Sunday school scholar will do anything for the right kind of a teacher. There is no limit we can exert over others, and it rests with us,"

The Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon and received the petition of the officers and members of the department to be allowed to offer their services to the Governor for any emergency that might arise, such as repelling any foreign invasion along the coast. Chief Murphy suggested that a bettalion be organized to consist of four companies, each company to be composed of a Captain, two Sergeants, and fifty men. More than a suffcient number of officers and members of the department to organize such a battalion have volunteered. The Commissioners approved of the plan and Brevet-Brig. Gen. Abernethy, who is President of the Police Baord, was instructed to ask Gov. Voorhees for the necessary equip-

William to Turn Out Twenty Army Wagons & Wook.

BALTIMORE, April 22.-Mr. William Leonhardt of the Leonhardt Wagon Manufacturing Company, Saratoga street, near Gay, has received a letter from the Army Department naking him if he has any army wagons on hand, Mr. Leonhardt has none at present, but can turn them out at the rate of ten a week, or even twenty a week if a demand for them should arise. The wagons are like the old "prairie

Melba Sings "The Star Spangled Bauner."

San Francisco, April 22.-Mme. Melbs appeared here last night in the opera "The Barber of Seville." When she had finished singing the "Music Lesson" the audience demanded ar oncore. In reaponse Mme. Meiba sang "The Star

Spangled Banner." The audience of over 3,000 persons went wild with excitement, leaping upon the seats and cheering. The singer herself was overcome and was unable to sing for season augmonted by a large addition of citizens as a